# ［些家这］ 

## Ceasefire in Rhodesia expected tomorrow

：asefire in the guerrilla war along Rhodesias
hern border is expected to be announced
orrow by Mr lan Smith．the Rhodesian Prime
ister，according to reports in Salisbury．It is
：ved that the truce will be the first stage of an
ement to be reached between Rhodesia．
t Africa and black African countries．
in Lusaka，where three African presidents hav been discussing Rhodesia with nationalist leaders， by differences between the two main guerrilla movements．The Zanu group was said to be eluctant to abandon military activity．

## Broadcast by Mr Smith awaited

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Usual bread deliveries expected by Tuesday

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## Tpopulation curbs

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ce of champions


Unemployed Government to take big holding in in US and Germany at new peaks

British Leyland as price of mounting cash rescue operation



## Bankers are asked to give car group immediate financial aid

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Eight killed as aircraft crashes near Leeds

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Guildford bomb：woman is to be charged

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HOME NEWS

Scottish teachers to extend strikes over pay dispute



Hundreds to
be freed Gas Council engineer be freed : on bribe charge

## of planning

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## Nurse in murder case is

 given leave to appeal$\qquad$

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Move to use law to save the environment






Another 5,000 children may seek aid


Families 'must live in high rise flats for years


| Mr Mark Carlisle, MP, Home Office minister in the The inservation of toveroment ces is to involve various proNicholas Bine prone NACRO's ector, said that limiting the ching criminals and locking <br>  ure rises to over $£ 1,000 \mathrm{~m}$ if gross costs-damage detecbupe take protessions account will ome involved in preventing Ir Burbidge said that many sing authoriries bad estates found dificult 0 the extent of baving dwellThe more choosy tenant I move out and only disvantaged families with no take up the resulting vacan- |
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Guard shot in raid A guard was shot in the fnol
wben four armed men attacked
security van min


Inflation cure 'could lead to rise of the National Front'


WEST EUROPE

## France to build $£ 560 \mathrm{~m}$ aluminium plant in Siberia under agreement at Rambouillet summit



Italian kidnappers turn to not-so-rich

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Demmark prepares for the election no one wants

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| Head of Unesco defends |  |
| resolutions on Israel |  |
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Thousands idle in Spanish strike wave

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| s of Spanish workses ade the |  |  |
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| Jusian vineyards. Some of | political associations. | second time this autumn. Press |
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| The magazine Cambio-16 said |  |  |
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| Soyuz 16 cosmonauts get ready to make descent |
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## Khmer Rouge advance on Pbnom Penh

## Pilots object to findings on Washington crash

## Democratic candidates on display at convention



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Statue of Christ moved ol of sight in Jerusalem

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## Court challenge by secretary

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Archbishop keeps them all guessing
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Irs Gandhi berates West r causing world crisis

| b Our Own Correspondent ii, Dec 6 <br> rs Indire Gandhi, the Indian |  |
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India dismayed by Diego Garcia base decision


## Two ministers replaced in

 Ethiopia reshuffle
apital for

## Guarantee of working capital for British Leyland will enable company's requirements to be met



## Government want to see healthy and profitable small firms sector

# SPORT 

Racing

Bruslee may be first to complete notable Cheltenham double


## Cheltenham results





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| Catterick Bridge programme <br> [Television (IBA): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races] <br> 12.45 CLEVELAND STEEPLECHASE (Haodicap: $£ 442: 2 \mathrm{~m}$ ) <br> $111-002$ Winter rain (1) T. 1 |  |
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 By Our Ne
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Bibo.
Catterick Bridge selections
 Cheltenham selections



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## Bloodstock sales <br> Breeding industry receives warning



| By Our Rackets Correspondent Etoo serted meir domesic argument and the younger pair, Andrew Milne and William Boone, reacted the final of the Noel Bruce Cnp for rackers, at Ooeen's Ciuh yesterday. They heat their seniotss, nominated as Eton $\mathrm{II}, \mathrm{hy}$ hy ${ }^{8}{ }^{85}$. 15-1 and wili, meet the hilders, Richard Gracep and Martn' Smiti. of Tonhridge, in tomorrows 日inai. Desplte de keen rixalry and the beefiness of mucb of the play, the ball flew abouc the court ilke a partridge In a hieh wind) this was bood spirit and admirably refereed a trial of strength 8 tug of war between youti and ad krowhow. 00 thie other. T . manger palr won largely because Mine, after an apprehenbecause Mine. the most stahle player in court. He lasted the pace hetuer than anyone. | At the start Milne, up against th bali too welt, looked uut of depth. He shook or his nerve the third game jod-became the third game raod became containing three rumbust hitters. of whom Boone was most violent and, at times, crudest. <br> Norman ood Pugh lost thelt o chaoce when, having recors second game, they filled to $\$ \mathrm{~s}$ another polnt lo tour service hit Tulce slower serntces from bi defeated them and soone biah points Thesers. helped by wild st came back from 9-14 in the if game hut here agaie touch and slower hi the contrast between Boone, w log a claymore and Milne us play agalnst In a match of su huriy-hurly nature. |
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## FA cup draws to be held late on Saturday



Marsh to appeal against caution$\mathfrak{c}$


Hockey
Kent must win to play in final

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 pond


## Leeds could be caught in gale of confidence

Admiralty Cour
Admiralty marshal can sell ship for dollars
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Law Report December 61974 arshal can

## Queen's Bench Division

Public presence at
council meetings

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| HOUSEKEEPER FOR FRENCH RIVIERA <br>  <br>  |
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## Postal and Weekend Shopping




## Postal and Weekend Shopping woini inso

## Where else could you buy genuine leather at this price?



Made in top quality hide in South American design, this three piece suite is the best furniture bargain in London today. Soft, luxurious leather and attractive modern designs are very hard to find, at prices like this. So come and see this superb genuine leather furniture at your nearest'Martin leather furniture at your nearest Martin
Barnett showroom-and see it in your own home within the week!
 Only from

# His imagined India 


#### Abstract

Some 11 years ago $H . R$ ．F Keating then a Some 11 years ago H．R．F．Keating，then a off－beat Englishry，decided，largely in order to路 se American．market，to make India his ext setting and created one Inspector Ghote pronounced Go－tay）of the Bombay C．I．D． only won the Crime Writers Association Golden Dagger here and an Edgar Allen Poe Special Award in America，but was also lauded for his gain each year In October Keating was invited to visit his still unseen Bombay．




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last October．

## Chess

## Melancholy Colossus




ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

## FOR LESS THAN A QUID PER PRO




Lend a hand tor this worturile cuse QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL JOHN.BINGHAMM piano



## Moclodiog g staged perfummonce of RENARD.


London Sinfonietta/David Atherton

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 PURCELL ROOM
, Matin
ANTHEA GIFFORD guitar

## \section*{5ume} <br> 






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## ENTERTAINMENTS

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## THE TIMES

Shturencay Sasaana
appears on page 15

## Forcing the pace




 royal festival hale

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QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL













 PURCELL ROOM








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Ring out those bells. Betjeman is looking at churches in Norfolk series (ITV 9.45). A Marilyn Monroe one foreshadows her Churchill Miller play (BBC2 12.5 am ). Upstairs, Downstairs puts the dust covers on until next year (ITV 8.30).-L.B.




## Sunday

Something really turns up today. Arthur Lowe joins the already ompulsive David Copperfield as Mr Micawber (BECI 5.10). Omnibus_. presents a David Mercer writer-intwo-societies play (BBC1 10.5). A village prepares for Christraas (BBC1 6.15). The Brothers garage thei
serial until 1975 (BBCI 7.25).-L.B. 124

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## Critic's choice: records of the year



## The Inca enchantment



## Did you know that for the price of last year's holiday you might have gone to the Bahamas?

Two-wreek holidays in the Bahamas start from $£ 160$.* This will pay for your flight and a fully equipped apartment right on Nassaus Cable Beach

The point about the Bahamas is that they can give you almost any kind of holiday you want, so you'll get the most out of it if you decide ahead what you want to do.
Fill this in and send it to us, or give us a all the things we have to offer and the prices.

Name
Address
/3/2-12
To: Bahamas Tourist Office, 23 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4DA.
Telephone:01-629 5238 . Telephone: 01-629 5238.


This year, the Bahamas.



#### Abstract







Gardening

## Books for all seasons



## A piece of Lucknow

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George Hutchinson
Television is
no substitute for a good political speech
polital spech

Suppression turns a believer into

The man who ended the uphill struggle of British skiers

a fanatic

erome Camina
a fanatic






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## con <br> 






dimir iof

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## RESCUE OPERATION



UILT-IN CRIME




| s managerneot became the <br> produce reasonable fig <br> bere was always a cloud ove <br> onship developed hetween <br> ompany and the City, a hich is perhaps one of the <br> nfortunate aapects of this wh <br> fair. Then of course there <br> rious industrial liguidity $p$ <br> ally stretched, immature <br> ohlems broueht about by <br> 68 merger, is one of the <br> ctims. <br> By all accounts the cur <br> tate, in return for the cash <br> is now providing, should <br> with an equiry stake of <br> ps 2 S per cent in British <br> ort-term expedient in the <br> a really deep-seated prohl <br>  <br> quences of inflation on $h$ <br> marginal profit from <br> lume, to produce a pro return from mak <br> tonciar cars. <br> Manufacturers througbout <br> rld will be seeking a way <br> this trap, for one thing is $s$ <br> itish Leyland's crisis is <br> vernment taking a stake o <br> mmitting millions of pound <br> company. A thorough inqu <br> o the structure of the mo <br> tential for the future is <br> a spatchcock arrangequent |
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## the best of times, and all the nd more so now that population are mobile. Clearly they more so now that populations are more mobile. Clearly they flourish better in some surround flourish thatter in ootherse surround and the inge that ine greater the sense of community greater the sense of community the less the rate of crime-or, as Professor Newman sass, rate sioes down as recongition of rate goes down as recognition o neighbours goes up "? are so many obviously there ore variahles in any community that precise predictionsare difficult and Professor Newman in his hiser and Professor Newman in his crusading zeal naturaly concen- trates more on some than on .But none of this under trates more on some than on others. But none of this under- minest ensence of what be has to say. He bas valuable findings to say. He bas valuable ninding on matters sucb as the optimum size of communites the right comhination of private territory size of communities the right com hination of private territory and safe communal space in which people can get to tuow each orther, the need wbich peopple each other, the need wbich peopple feel. to control the space around then, and implications of causing children to play in areas away from parental supervision. The problem now is torvut put such findings to practical use in a spbere in which mistakes are extremely durable and expensive are and the guidelines still uncertain Fortunately gulimes this approach to social organzation is now com mon to other disiciplines snch as mon to other dis1ciplines snch as criminoloy and anthropology, Together they are accumulang Together they are accumulativg experience which oughto equip planners better to approach these 

## Fiviz





## Farm productivity



Realities behind
death sentences





jact the inde is turning against
jackers and kidnappers for in
national potitical ends.
Yours faithruly


## 





## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Raising money to pay clergy stipends


## 




Soviet prisoners











 he urusted and
hagreerteots
Yours faithully,
J. A.GUY.
S3 Bury Road
Stapleford
Cambridge.

Foxes not pests



## KOREA HAS GOOD PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Korea's soaring exports are only part of her added import costs will be offset by higher May, alleviate unemployment, and make more economic success story, though of course a vital part. And while world economic conditions will necessarily dictate when or whether the nation's more ambitious future plans can se expected to succeed, Korea is going full modified but not discarded under current conditions.
The determined drive on the part of Korea to achieve complete economic modernization and independence took off like a skyrocket during the 1960s-especially the latter half of the decade-and continued even more projected growth rates can be maintained, economic self-sufficiency may maintained, obtained in the 1980s. Certainly the performance in 1973 was encouraging, though that was before the worldwide economic recession hit.
These days, the government is exerting urgent efforts to counter the slowdown trend and other raw material imports. Some of the price tags on export items, but $\$ 1$ billion of represent an additional burden directly attributed to price increases of imports. It is possible, however, for a rapidly growing
economy such as that of Korea to offset such a loss within a short time.
The fundamental trend of the nation's bal The fundamental trend of the nation's. bal deficit of about $\$ 1.3$ billion will be financed by inflow of short and long-term capital. If imports are curbed, savings encouraged, and exports grow at only 20 per cent per yearabout half the average over the past decadethe deficit in balance of payments will
eliminated, as planned, in the early 1980 s . Meanwhile, the capital inflow to cover the deficit will be shifted systematically from short-term to long-term capital loans, to ease immediate. repayment problems. Direct foreign investment will also be sought incrèas ingly, and procedures simplified.
control inflation, which has decreased sinct

| UK IMPORTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA . |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UK/KOREA TRADE <br> (Extracted from Overseas Trade Statistics of the UK) <br> (Value in $£^{\prime} 000$ ) |  |  |  |  |
|  | JUNE | JAN-JUNE 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | JAN-JUNE 1973 |
| Total Division | 4,313 | 28,398 | 1,536 | 10,641 |
| Tobacco \& Tobac co Manufactures | 1,007 | 5,067 | 142 | 1,911 |
| Wood \& Cork Manufactures (excluding Furniture) | 46 | 801 | 52 | 305 |
| Textile Yarn Fabrics . | 552 | 3,071 | 382 | 2,232 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Mnfs. of Metal N.E.S. | 195 | 1,170 | 21 | 285 |
| Clothing Knitted or Crocheted Articles | 1,186 | 9,142 | 387. | 2,6்62 |
| Footwear | 158 | 2,228 | 192. | 700 |
| Scientific instruments | 47 | 376 | 31 | 197 |
| Misc. Manufactured Articles | 566 | 2,386 | 155 | 1,059 | Inent use of manpower

These policies are basically the same as dese that fuelled our economy in the past problems as may be expected to solve current -
Success of our Five Year Development plans The rapid industrialization and overall due to careful preparation and successful implementation of the two five-year economic development plans. With the completion of the first plan (1962-1966), the nation's age annual rate of 8.3 per grown at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent, considerably aged at the outset, which had been cent envisby : some overcautious observers as an impossible goal.
However, during the second plan (19671971) this rate was exceeded, reaching 11.4 per Cent per annum. The third plan (1972 Per capita GNP a more modest 8.6 per cen Continued on page 20
NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT raises farm income and morale


 However, it was necessary tbar productivity be raised in
order to suppor the overall modernivation scheme for ecooomic
 resulted in excessive migration from the country to the ciry,
situation which held the poteocial of future social disturbance Korean farmers had several factors going for hem, though.
Ooe was the bigh rate of iliteracy aod edicaicional level.. Another
was ans ancleot traditio of co-periative effort in the peak farmiog seasours.
 No Dole
The approach was "rice.roots democracy" rather ulan govern.

 own needs and circumstaoces. The governmeot, if necessary.
provided feasihily studies and technical advice. sometimes
supervision aod equipment The villagers then devised their own co-operaive work
schedule and undertook the projects themselves. For heavy

Continued on page 21


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## PROMISE OF AFFLUENGE

Continued from page 19

targeted at $\$ 983$ by 1980. As recently as 1961, it was only $\$ 83$.
Despite scarcity of znost raw materials, careful planning mobilized in a most effective manner both domestic savings and foreign investment, putting to work the less tangible factors favourable to Korea's progress: her people's willingness to work, their renewed ambition and optimism, their high level of education and skills,
prevailing wage rates.
The lesson of the past decade has been, clearly, that there is no single, all-purpose formula for advancement ; but that prosperity may be secured through creative and co-operaimaginative leadership.

The Third Five Year Development Plan The nation's first two economic developbuilding diversified industry, along with the necessary infrastructure, starting virtually from scratch. By this means rapid accumulation of capital was achieved.
In the third plan, now over half completed, agriculture is emphasized more heavily than
before. This is in line with concern over the before- This is in line with concerne over the
world-wide food shortage and the need for world-wide food shortage and the need for
Korea to become self-sufficient in major grains. In addition, narrowing the wide gap between rural and urban income and opportunity will insure social justice and stability. Recent years saw construction of chemical fertilizer and pesticide plants, improved irrigation, consolidation of fields for more efficient use of land and mechanized farming,
diversification of crops and utilization of better seeds and breed stock. A " second to make use of idle labour in the off seasou.
As a result of such efforts, the rice crop
increased by nearly 5 per cent annually over a decade, though arable land expanded only 12 per cent during that entire period.
Industry, of course, has not been neglected, since it is recognized that vigorous growth in the manufacturing sector has been the principal factor in Korea's rapid economic advance. Growth in industrial production
markeo 16 per cent per annum on average markeo 16 per cent per annum on average
during the 1960 s.

Marrufacturing alone expanded at a rate of 23 per cent yearly between 1967 and 1970 Among major items, output of heavy indus trial products like electrical machinery and transportation equipment grew faster than products such as foods, textiles, and other f exporting light industry products and using heavy industry to provide import-substitute items. However, this pattern will change with the maturing of industry, and in 1981 the heavy and chemical industry, especially shipbuilding and petrochemical products, will contribute 60 per cent to the total export goal of $\$ 10$ billion.
Meanwhile, commodities including TV sets, refrigerators, vebicles, and electrical assemblies which have previously included im ported components will be made of 100 per ent Korean-produced parts. Domestic prouction of iron and steel, with attendant innovation to the industrial structure with the completion of the Pohang Iron and Steel Mill, whose present production capacity of just over a million tons per year will be ust over a million tons per year will be
aised to 26 million by 1976 , or 90 per cent of domestic needs.
Currently, textiles, wigs, handicrafts, plywood, drugs, and cement still comprise major tems in both the domestic and export fields, ang with items previously mentioned.
Small and medium industry will at the same ime undergo phased expansion and modernization. Many will re-align their output in enter to supplises. Business mergers and affiliations will be encouraged where appropriate, in the interests of greater efficiency. The more promising small and medium industries will e given as much support as possible to ncrease their export volume.
Three new shipyards are under construction which will be able to build vessels in the 260,000 -ton class and larger on order. The gross tons will increase to 6 million 2 million
The key to all this rapid growth is, of course, exports. Volume of exports reached $\$ 1$ billion for the first time in 1970 , and increased
amazingly to $\$ 3.25$ billion in 1973 : this from a beginning of $\$ 84$ million in 1963. This repre-


sents an average annual rate of more thain 40 Europe and America will be developed much per cent over the past decade, one of the more intensively by means of trade missions averages of 10 per cent in highly developed dependence upon major buyers in the United countries and 8 per cent in developing nations. States and Japan, which presently account for As a result, the contribution of commodity as much as 70 per cent of Korean sales As a result, the contribution of commodity Products as well as markets will be diversified 1970 and 33.3 in 1973, from only 6.1 per cent and customers sought even in Communist bloc in 1962, starting year of the first five-year natious that are not actively hostile to Korea. plan. The early tendency toward the less-
profitable export of primary products has UK-ROK TRADE UP THIS YEAR
been reversed with the trend to market manu- While British exports to Korea are moving ractured items. Even in severe competition ahead at double the rate of last year, with a with other developed and developing total of 20.8 miliion pounds ior the first six countries, the proportion of manufactured months of 1974. UK purchases from Korea goods to total export rolume rose from 17 per have almost tripled for the

## I.

Among the major categories of what Korea
Manufactured goods in 1976 will account sells to Britain one finds knitted clothing for $\$ 4.0$ billion or 90 per cent of total exports. articles, textile yarn fabrics, tobacco and Heavy metal and chemical industries will tobacco products.
ncrease their share from 29 per cent in 1969
At the san 1976.
At the same time, overseas markets in
Also important are footwear, wood and cori miscellaneous manufactured articles


THE LARGEST BUSINESS GROUP IN KOREA
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 The Gricup is cornoosed of o number of prominent enterprises
in verious fields of industry, expoet $\&$ impert, food. :exyle $\&$
 tel, deparment store, newspaper,
plus a hospiol and a university.


R THE SAMSUNG GROUP

## North Korean Gontradiction U N C Vital to Maintenance of Truce

Toreign Minister Kim Dong-jo of the Republic of Korea said the United Nations Command tas performed an essential function in enforcing the armistice in Korea
In a speech before the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly on 29th Jovember, Foreign Minister Kim said the dissolution of the United Nations Command, in the breement, and could lead to a serious disruption of removal of a vital party to the armistice greement, and could lead to a serious disruption of the armistice
He also called on north Korea to join the United Nations with the Republic of orea, pending reunification
Poining to the fact that nortb Korea has already been
lunitted into specialized agencies of international organiwhich the Repubic of Korea has long heen a full ember, Foreign Minister Kim said be believes member-
ip in the United Nations would neither perpeutate the vision of the country nor hinder peaceful unification.
Folowing are excerpts of a statement made hy Republic Following are excerpts of a statement made hy Republic
Korrea Foreign Minister Kim Dong-io at the first
momitree of the 29th United Nations General Assemmhy on vember 29, 1974:
Imish to refer to the role of the United Nations reement the command bas performed an essential
inction in enforcing the armistice in Korea, and bas nntributed to the maing maintenance of international peace Dissolution of the
Dissolution of the United Nations Command in the
,sence of a successor arrangement, will result in the moval of a vital party to the armistice agreement, and uld lead to a serious disruption of tbe armistice. This
ould bave a a grave impact on the peace and security in earea.
In view of this important role played by the United
ations Command, and in the ligbt of the fact that the mincil it is apprepriate a resolution of the Securit uncil it is appropriate that the future of the comman
decided by the Security Council.
At this point, the Republic of Korea is prepared to rectly concerned over the future of the United Nartions somand so that the Security Council may give due
osideration to this matter osideration to this matter.
I wish to talke this occa
i wish to take this occasion to clearly state that the
hired States troops are stationed in Korea at the reouest the government of the Republic of Korea under hest
unual Defence Treaty concluded in 1953 hetween the utual Defence Treaty concluded in 1953 hetween the
epublic of Korea and the United States.
Contrary to the north Korean allegations, the United

Nations Coromand and the United States forces have never toterfered in the domessici affairs of the Republic of Korea
And we would never tolerate foreign interference in our
domestic domestica woulairs. never tolerate
$\mathrm{In}_{\mathrm{n}}$ fact it is north korea's avowed intentions and In fact, it is north Korea's avowed intentions and
constant provocations that make the continued presenice of these forces a necesaity. Now, Ingelf to the question of ou admissinn into she United Nainns. Here nnce again, I
would 1 ike to call upon our fellow north Koreans to join the United Nations with us, pending rheunificiansion: But
 sbould rightrully be ahle to join the United Nations under
the principle of universaijty Our rightul seat in this
august world body should not he denied because of north
Korean opposition . Korean opposinion.
At the s3me time, we will not ohject to north Kiorea
heing admitred into whe United Najoions along with us,
as we hope this would belp bring about of peace hope the Korean peninsula. We believe that membersbip in the United Nations
would no perpetuate the division and would not hinder would not perpetiun.
peaceful unification boen admitted into specialized North Korea bas aiready been admited
agencies and other international organizations- uach as
WHO, IPU, UNCTAD, IAEA and UNESCO- of whicb the Republic of Korea has long been a fall member. North Korea has never regarded the dual reppesentation division of the country. It should be recalled that north Karea had wing apong with the Repuhlic of Korean
It is unjust for admission of the Republic of Korea into It is unjust for admission of the Republic of Korea into
the United Nations to be subject to the dictate of north
Korea which controls less than one-third of the total population of Korea
You have, hefor
Korean question.
In connection


tion wishes to ernphasize some of the important elements,
for your special attention.
for your special attention. dialogue suspended hy north Korea in August last year.
Through this dialoge. both parts of Korea could heein to
dispel mural distust My dele for national reconciliation. My delegation srrongly believes that the dialogue sbould
be resumed without any pre-condirions. This was and siill
is in the consensus stan sense of this committee written nut Sthe consensus stateraent adopted last year.
Seond on the question of the future of the United
Nations Command my del Nations Command my delegation strongly maintains that consultation with the parties directly concerned. Furthermore, the command, as a party signatory to the
armistice agreement of 1953, has been instrumental in enforcing the armint of Unce. Until, and bot before, a workahle continue its vitangement functions. consue its vital functions. my delegation helieves that
re view of the foregoing my derat resolution contained in document $a / \mathrm{c}$. $1 / 1$. 676
will encourage full implementation of the consensus on
the Korean question.
he Korean question It will also greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in Korea. It represents the moat appropriate and conaruuctive action that the United
Nations can take at his mime. Therefore, he delegaion of
the Repuhic of Korea he Repuhic of Korea fully and wholeheartedly aupports on the orther band, the draft resolution a/c $1 / 1.677$
ontempts tr effect an immediate withdrawal of the U.ited Nations forces.
This does This does not reflect stark realities in Korea. It would it would thereby seriously disrupt the structure of Security
or the Republ of the Reploblic of Korea. It would make the resumprion
of tiald I are certain peace and security in the Far East. impartial and ohjective way at the realities in Korea and will make a wise judgment with the fairness aod insight
hat this committee bas sbown for the last twenty-eight

ming it rapidy being mechanized in a extensive agricniture development plan that is
Sected to bring the country a state of self-sufficiency in grains hy the late 1970s.

## gRICULTURAL POLICY-ICE-ROOTS DEMOCRACY

ntd from page 19
struction activities, free cement and rein-
ing thers were provided up to a certain L.In'a few cases, cash grants ware made
the copdivion that a matchiug amount be d by ifie villagers. he slogan. of rhe movemsot was a,
prehensive, uilitarian pbrase : Self-help, gerree, and $C$-operation.
he New Community Movemeor got off the
und in 1970 wiun pilot projects, hut did oot ind in 1970 wind pilot projects, but did oot r. In this relatively brief period, there, has ed been a transfnrmation in rural Korea,
farmers coorincing themselves that " we cao obtain what we seck if only we work
and enough.".

Farm Productivity
terms of actual farm producriviry, tiny
uular rice paddies have been consolidated broad rectangular fields, to save land
expedite bost the use of mecbanical expedite both rhe inse of mecbanical
ipment and the efficiency of croperaive pure tmproved strains of seeds bave hecr odureded, and irrigarion sysems estabished oads and bridges have been tuilt or sfor community improvemeot, drainage sanitation systems bave heen inaugurated
dikes or dams constructed for flood conand hetter use of water resources. dings such as community laundrics and
thouses or town holls have heun tuilt. -houses or town balls have heen kuilt.
latrer are also used for special adult fatter are also used for special adu ehouses for cottage industry.
ne old fashioned straw-thatched ruofs-so uresque, hur also so unsanitary, danneer.
and expensive-are fast disappearing T the Korean countryside, a fact regrened , by tourist photographers, to be replaced ermaoent rile, sheet metal, slate cr plastic. ural elecrificarion and piped wate
$;$ allo form part of the movement le aestheric side of life has oot been rieg
ed. Village shrines, monumems, and odter
cultural relics bave beeo renovated in places

隹 | where they bad been allowed to decay or be |
| :--- |
| ser aside. Wf old ladies and litte cbildren could | do nothing eldse they were at least able to

dean low no yards and lanes, and to plant flower clean np yards and lanes, and to plant flower
beds for village heaurificanoo progranunes.

## Rural Industrialization

Methods of achieving rural industrialization vary with each specific region and vilage. If
oothing else, villagers can make and sell rice straw ropes and sacking, partly from the straw
that no longer
goes into that no longer goes into their roofs. Orber
illages mey make reed mats or process vees rilates mes make reed mats, or process vege-
table crops for sale, increasing iocome over
the sale of unprocessed the sale of unprocessed crops. Musbrooms
nay be raised in one area, silk worms in may be raised in one area, silk worms in
another. various .ypes of closh may be pro-
duced in simple factories. The list is almost another.
duced in simple factories. The list is almost
eodless. In terms of cold figures, soma thirteen
million man-daya have been invested in the New Commonity Movement so tar. or abour
36 million man. days per year. Government s6 million man-days per year. Government
support worth 560 million bas been provided to about 35,000 villages and the value of
completed projects is eximated ${ }^{\text {completed }} \mathbf{5 3 5 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$. ${ }^{\text {pro }}$

Significance of Movement
The "valueaddel " to moral and civic
spirit is of course incalculable in terms of spirit is of course incalculable in terns of
money, and pertaps this has beeo the nain, money. and perbaps this bas beeo the naiain,
transcending invportance of the movement. It is not easy to move an entire national airricutural establishment into the 2 Crb century. It campot be done overnight. nor even
io a decade Bur in Korea uoder the New Communiry Mnvement an impressive beginning has been made. Indeed, it is more than -a
becsinuing. . besinuing, .
In the wor In the words of the old adage "Well hegun
is laif done". With Korea's Saemaul. the heginning has been so impreassive that it might
be said the job is more than balf be said the job is more than balf accom-
plished


Been thinking about the Far East Where antiquities thrive on the towering Modern Civilization?
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KOREAA A/R LINES

## KOREAN CULTURE MIXTURE OF OLD AND NEW

The early impetus and influence governing the Yi dynasty (1392-1910) are there enough may even show Greek influences brought from Korea's arts-as well as her religions, philosophy and early technology-generally emanated from China originally and, after a period of acculturation, were passed on from Korea to Japan. This pattern held true until the late 19th century, when Occidental influence began to flow in the other direction, often coming from Japan, in a reversal of the older pattern.

This is not to say that ancient Korean culture was slavishly imitative of the Chinese. The borrowings had several centuries, even millennia, to put down roots and adapt to Korean soil, so that the traditional arts have become much more distinctively Korean than those reaching Korea from the West, which were imported only a few decades ago.

Some commentators have attempted to compare or contrast the arts of the three principal North Asian nations with the generalization that Chinese art appears massive and ornate, Japanese dainty and refined, while that of Korea gives an impression of unpolished simplicity and rude strength. Such formulae may be useful if it is carefully borne in mind that the generalization will not necessarily fit all the arts or all the periods in the histories of any of the three countries.

## Painting

Tomb wall murals from the Koguryo kingdom ( 37 B.C.-A.D. 668) are the first surviving examples of Korean paintings. The mythological beasts depicted in some of these show a fantastic imagination and wild abandon that seem already somehow quintessentially Korean.

Then comes a long gap in our knowledge, caused by the fragility of early paintings done on cloth, wood, or mud-plaster walls. Not until
extant paintings to generalize about.
In Yi days there were two classes of artists: professionals employed by the court for portraits, decorative landscapes and genre paintings; and 'amateurs '-actually highly cultivated scholar-poets who also painted and practised calligraphy. The latter are at least as esteemed by modern experts as the former, though no scholar-artist of the old days:would have demeaned himself to the level of a mere artisan by exhibiting his work publicly.
Styles in painting came and went according to Chinese influence, but there is a recogniz ably Korean flavour to the humorous animal pictures, the scroll paintings of dreamlike, mist-clad mountains; and the sharply-observed sketches of common life, dashed off with deceptive ease in brush and ink.

Sculpture and Ceramics
Early sculpture in Korea is identified with the inflow of Buddhism, and in some cases


An exotic and maique Korean rogal crown from the silla shaped jade pendanks, this specimen, excavated jom 1973, rated am among the mest of a number of crowzs formond
tombs near the old Silla capital city of Kymugin. India. Images of Buddia in his various incarnations, and of the Buddhist saints and minor deities, are the main subjects, reaching breathtaking heights of artistry during the Unified Silla.period, exemplified by the granite figures of the mountaintop Sokkulam grotto shrine, erected in 752 near Kyongju.
When Buddhism lost its political sway in the Yi dynasty, sculpture as an art practically disappeared, except local and imitative items for temple use.
Temples and official buildings such as palaces follow the basic Chinese design in intel style: horizontal wooden beams supported on wooden posts. Walls might be of wood or clay and lime wattle. Some castles, tombs, and pagodas were made of granite.
The Korean roof curves np at both corners, and both ends of the roof ridge curve up also. Korean ceramics especially the glazed celadon utensils of the Koryo dynasty (9351392), are by far the most famous single class of art objects the nation has produced. The composition of the glaze and the firing techniques of the Koryo potters were forgotten even by the Yi dynasty, though later ceramics were by no means negligible in quality. Invading Japanese troops in 1592 kidnapped Korean potters to begin the Japanese fine ceramics industry, testimony to the preeminence assigned to Korea's ceramic arts.
The earlier earthenware pots of Silla and the Three Kingdoms have their admirers, too, who favour their simplicity and rude grace above more sophisticated products.

## Literature

Certain Korean strains can be observed throughout the nation's literary history: a spirit of flexible resilience and humorous bravado in the face of adversity, balanced by


nostalgia and love of nature, and allied wit an uneasy sense of the transitory and peris able quality of life. These strains relate the troubled political history of the peninsul and are deeply ingrained in the Korer character; thus, it is no surprise that they al: pervade the national literature.
Among the common people a travelli minstrel often chanted old stories by rote, drum accompaniment. These lengthy qua operatic epics were called pansori, and recent years have been adapted as mul character stage pieces
Historical compilations like the Samgz Sagi and Samguk Yusa were filled with 0 tales and legends. In mid-Koryo timés, colle tions of oid narratives, anecdotes, and piqua episodes, many showing Chinese origir presaged the development of the classic nov in the Yi period.

The Yi novels reflected social unrest a
Continued on page


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## SPIRIT OF RESILIENGE <br> Continued from page 22

upheavals of the era, as in Hong Kil-dong Jon, or religious seeking, as in Kuzn Mong (Cloud Dream of the Nine). Korea's most durable 'iove story, Chun Hyang Jon, often filmed and dramatized, appeared in the late 18th century, and contains elements of social protest.
Many of the classic novels are anonymous, since fiction, unlike poetry, was considered a frivolous pastime for an educated man.

## Music and Dance

If:Koreans are known by one trait among goreigners, it is their love for and proficiency tinimusic and dance.
: Native Korean music divides into $A-a k$ (Confucian ritual music), Tang-ak and yotyank-ak (court ceremonial and local origin - yespèctively), and several varieties of military, Yehamber, and vocal music. To these must be baded Buddhist chants and the folk music



and farmers' bands of the common people The court music is slow, solemn, and complex in its intertwining of long, elaborately decorated melodic lines. Ancient instruments, many adapted from Chinese prototypes, include plucked-string zithers, double reeds and flutes, and a variety of percussion The human voice is traditionally accompanied by drum only, to mark the beat.

The dances that go with some of the court music are likewise stately, static, and highly stylized.
Folk music, in contrast, is usually fast and lively, with vigorous, athletic dancing. Irregular rhythms in compound triple time predominate. Some of the same instruments are used, but folk music relies largely on metal gongs, the hour-glass shaped drum called the changgo, and a loud, trumpet-like oboe.

Drama and Cinema
The common people in Korea have always enjoyed a thriving tradition of mask plays half-pantomime, half-ballet, featuring earthy satire and horseplay. Aside from these and the minstrel-like pansori performers there has not been a strong theatrical tradition in Korea.
After Liberation in 1945, modern drama was briefly popular, but soon succumbed to competition from radio, films, and finally television. The opening of the new National Theatre in 1973 was expected to help revitalize the theatrical arts.
Korea's first film was made in 1921, during the Japanese occupation. Cinema flourished until 1938, when political conditions caused its demise. It was not until 1955, with government assistance and newly-imported modern equipment, that Korean films began to come of age.
Despite considerable financial risk, about 200 feature films are made each year. About half that number are imported from the U.S., Europe, and friendly Asian countries. Some Korean features and documentaries have won prizes in the yearly Asian Film Festivals and other international events.

## 15 ways to say"progress" in Korean.




## Religions

Korea from early times has been a country of syncretistic religions. Put more simply, in orea the religions overlap and intermingle. Earliest and most basic of all was a primitive animism cult presided over by shamans called mudangs. Never formally organized into a church, this native belief still survives and influences the adaptations of Buddhism and Confucianism which came into Korea early in the Christian era, from India and China respectively.
Christianity was a late comer, never popular uniil the ban on it was lifted in the mid-19th century. But as bringer of Western education and political ideals, it has had an influence out of proportion to its numbers.

The largest religion in Korea is Buddhism. Confucianism, now weak as an organized cult enrolment in higher education is 247,610 , or has spread its influence into every aspect of 78 for every thousand of the population, a
Korean life, with its austere ideals of loyalty, remarkably high rate in a developing country.

It is the influence of Confucianism that makes Korea such an education-oriented country. Confucian scholasticism too was responsible for the overemphasis on the arts and humanities, at the expense of sciences and technical-managerial skills, that held sway until recently.
With the modernization and industrialization of the country, engineering and technological studies have been emphasized to produce a pool of skilled manpower for trade and industry.
Korea has an $88.4 \%$ literacy rate, and the remarkably high rate in a developing country.
service, formalism, and scholarship.
Koreans are guaranteed unequivocal freedom of religion under today's constitution. om of religion under today's constitution.
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## FAR EASTERN LAND of BEAUTY KOREA PRESERVES ANCIENT CULTURE

Korea was one of the last Asian countries to The Toksu Palace, just off City Hall Plaza, be opened to the West, and her history in is the smallest palace compound. It contain modern times has not been conducive to the a throne room and audience hall as well as attraction of casual visitors. Thus it was not untr the late $1960^{\prime}$ s and early 197 s that Korea's potential as
began to be realized
Encouraged by the gradual completion of first-class hotels and modern internal trans port facilities, an ever-increasing flow of foreign tourists has begun to discover the erstwhile "Hermit Kingdom" of Asia. This increase was led by the Japanese, who started to utilize their new-found affluence for foreign travel, but also included sizeable numbers of
Europeans and Americans.
What the visitor finds in Korea is a compact, picturesque land from a long history, inhabited by a friendly, energetic and outgoing people. The combination is a winning one, especially considering the relatively low costs still prevalent in Korea.
If the traveller has time and inclination only to visit the capital city of Seoul, still he will encounter much that is rewarding. Within walking distance of the modern downtown
hotels, he will find three ancient palace compounds preserved just as they were in the days of the old royal dynasty, but converted into public parks and gardens.


Two foreigners engage in a Taekwondo match in the Firs International Taekwondo championships held in teoul last
summer. The Korean art of selfidiefence is being taught in many
countries by Korean instructors.

Western-style.buildings water clock. Two the National Museum, later aderins, house he National Museum of Modern Art, wher permanent and special exhibitions are housed. In summer there are outdoor symphony concerts in the gardens, where in autumn a giant Chrysanthemum Show is held.
The Kyongbok Palace lies just behind the ational capitol. Its grounds are extensive bu he Japanese occupation. However it is th the Japanese occupation. However, it is the where tens of thousands of artifacts from past centuries are on display. These objects of aesthetic and archaeological interest range from gold crowns dug up from ancient royal tombs to great iron Buddha images, delicate jewelry, and the fine celadon and porcelain ceramic masterpieces for which Korea is most noted.
Not far away is the Changdok Palace preserves the living quarters and furnishing preserves by the royal family, plus royal costumes vehicles, and many other historical memen toes. The large Secret Gardens are adjacent to the palace buildings, where gorgeous flowering shrubs half conceal the colourfiti pleasure pavilions and artificial ponds that dot the landscape. There
One may also visit Korea House, a govern ment-maintained traditional mansion where folk dance shows are held regularly.
For those interested in modern amusements the major hotels boast fine restaurants servin Korean, Japanese, Chinese and Western foods in addition to night clubs. There is also gaming casino at the Walker hin resort. some shopping, and acquiring a selection of some shopping, and acquiring a selection o lacquerware. There are bargains to be had in leather goods, jewelry, custom-made clothin and many other items too.
Only thirty minutes from downtown Seou by bus on the southern expressway is a unique new facility where in an easy half-day the traveller can get a glimpse of the old rural Korean Folk Village, where farmhouses


public buildings, and wealthy homes are surrounded by masterly bas reliefs in a dome duplicated from those of the past in exact chamber. This shrine is regarded as one o detail. The village is not a museum, but a functioning community where farmers and -performing their old tasks in the old ways. Here one sees a scholarly calligrapher and herbal pharmacist at work; farmers threshing grain with flails ; craftsmen making reed hats, straw mats, cotton cloth and clay pottery. All this takes place amidst the domestic furnishings and decorations of the past, each detail of costume and equipment being authentic. There are also folk dances and
simulated village ceremonies typical of a period about 200 years ago.
For those with
For those with more time or initiative Korea is dotted with splendid Buddhist temples and scenic vistas. Perhaps the best the Silla kingdom over 1,500 years ago. Royal tomb mounds there are in process of excavation, and the treasures thus discovered are on view in the national museum branch nearby. The entire town is a "museum without wall s. with many imposing remains of tower and a stone-lined underground "royal ice box $"$.
Just outside Kyongju lies the huge Bukuk-sa Temple, which has now been fully restored to its ancient splendour, repository mountain peak, reached by paved roadway stands the unique grotto shrine called Sokkulam, where rays from the rising sun head of dhe
chamber. This shrine is regarded as one of Buddhist art.
In a few years Kyongju will be the site of an ambitious resort complex now under con struction, with 3,000 modern hotel rooms. The Bomun Lake Resort, financed in part by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development plus private and governmen pleasure palaces of the East.
Of course the visitor should also make the easy two-hour flight to Cheju Island, a volcanic land mass off the southern coast, whose sub tropical climate permits the raising of citrus ruit, and whose warm waters invite swimmers, as well as the attentions of hardy diving omen who harvest seafood from the depths uxury hotel and every convenience.
Another major attraction is the Sorak Mountain National Park on the east coas where in autumn the fantastically shaped steep granite peaks are shrouded by milky mists and festooned with brilliantly coloured leaves; and where snow sports are the main activity in winter.
Then there is the Hallyo Inland Waterway strewn with jewel-like islands and grotesque its collection of 80,000 carved wooden printing blocks of Buddhist scripture-peaceful Songei Mountain with its hiking trails snaking up to remote shrines and hermitages and guest ouses.
Indeed, today's Korea has something for everyone, as more and more world travelle are finding out, with pleased surprise.

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How the markets move





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